

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING

AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

- For further information about these statistics and related statistics contact Kirillie Horswill on Canberra (02) 6252 6503, or any ABS office shown on the back of this publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about multiple jobholders. Data from this survey complement employment data from the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), and is used to estimate the number of persons holding multiple jobs. Information provided includes estimates on the number and characteristics of persons holding a second job, as well as details about that job.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

Statistics in this publication were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey, *Multiple Jobholding* conducted throughout Australia in August 1997 as a supplement to the LFS.

Data from the survey relate to persons who held a second job and were an employee in at least one of their jobs, unless they worked solely for payment in kind or were a contributing family worker.

This survey collects a range of information about employment characteristics in main and second job, including occupation, industry, hours worked and weekly earnings.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
LFS	Labour Force Survey
n.a.	not available
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SE	Standard Error
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses
..	not applicable

Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

STATE INQUIRIES

For State office contact numbers see the supplementary surveys list at the back of this publication.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

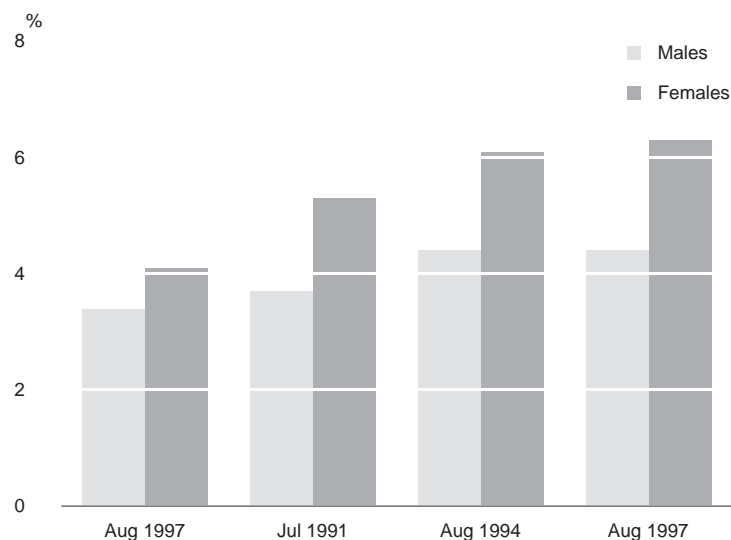
OVERVIEW

In August 1997, there were 435,600 multiple jobholders aged 15 years and over. The proportion of employed persons holding multiple jobs increased from 3.7% in August 1987 to 5.2% in August 1997.

In August 1987, there were more males than females holding multiple jobs (146,200 compared to 116,500). Since July 1991, this situation has been reversed with more females than males holding multiple jobs. In August 1997, there were 226,400 female compared to 209,200 male multiple jobholders.

This change represented an increase in the proportion of employed females holding multiple jobs from 4.1% in August 1987 to 6.3% in August 1997, and for employed males, from 3.4% to 4.4% over the same period.

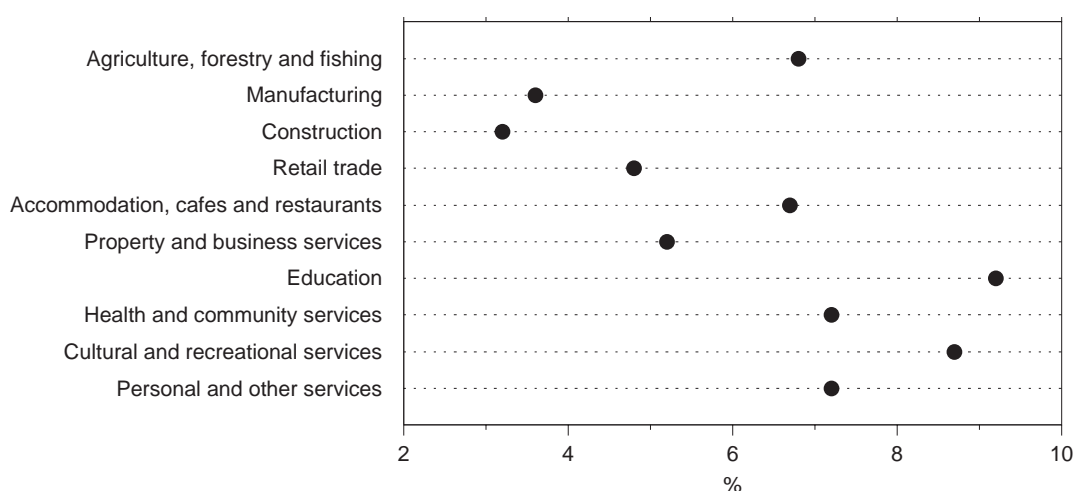
EMPLOYED PERSONS HOLDING MULTIPLE JOBS



INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB

Persons working in Education, and Cultural and recreational services in their main job were most likely to hold more than one job. Some 9% of those employed in Education, and Cultural and recreational services industries held more than one job.

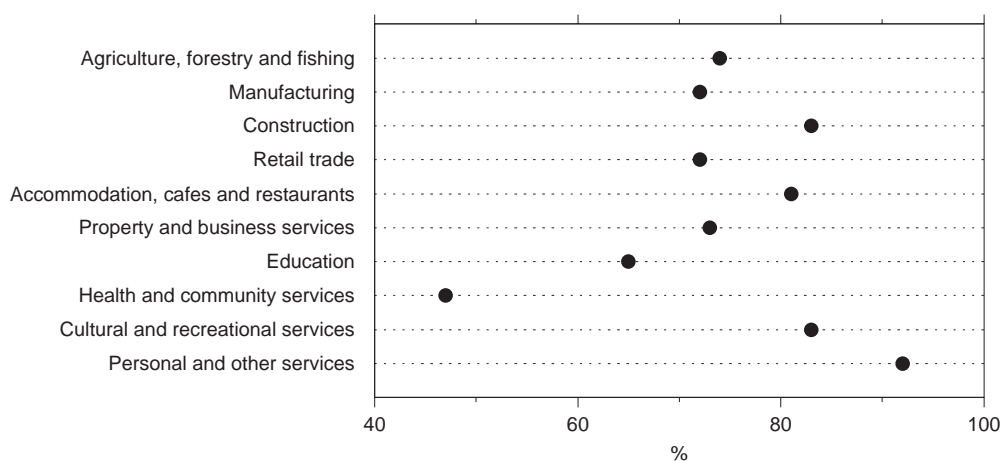
EMPLOYED PERSONS HOLDING MULTIPLE JOBS BY INDUSTRY (MAIN JOB)



The second jobs held by multiple jobholders tended to be in Retail trade (14% of multiple jobholders held their second job in the Retail trade industry), Property and business services (11%), and Education (11%) and Health and community services industries (11%).

Almost three-quarters (74%) of multiple jobholders worked in different industries in their main and second jobs. Industries most likely to employ multiple jobholders in both their main and second job were Health and community services, and Education. Multiple jobholders working in Cultural and recreational services in their second job, were most likely to work in a different industry in their main job.

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION WHO CHANGED INDUSTRY IN THEIR SECOND JOB BY INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB

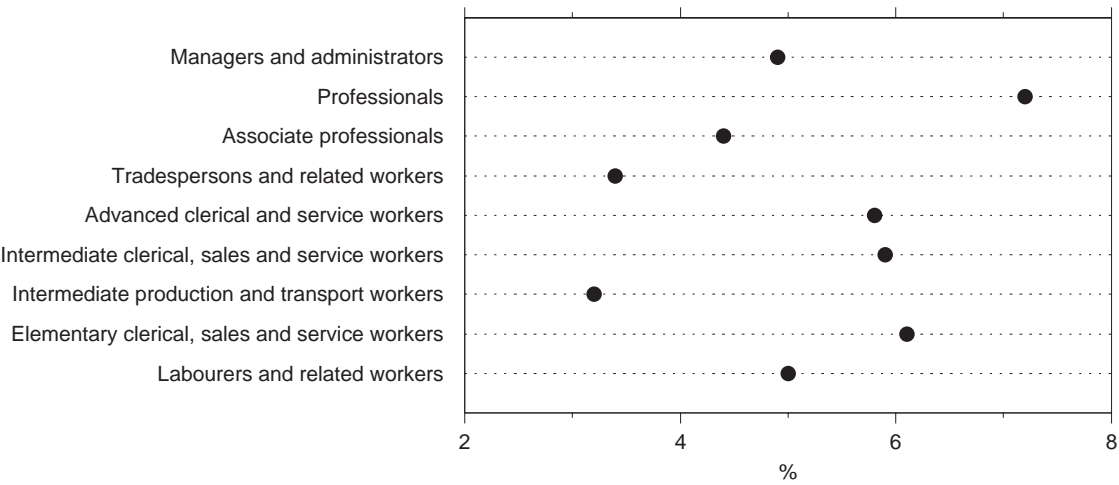


Males holding multiple jobs tended to work in Manufacturing (13%), and Property and business services (13%) in their main job. In comparison, the industry in which the greatest proportion of female multiple jobholders worked in their main job was Health and community services (18%).

INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB <i>continued</i>	In their second job, male multiple jobholders tended to work in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Property and business services (both 14%), while females tended to work in Health and community services (17%) and Retail trade (16%).
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OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOB	Persons who were employed in their main job as Professionals (7% of employed persons in that occupation), Advanced clerical and service workers, Intermediate clerical sales and service workers, and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, (all 6%) were most likely to hold multiple jobs. Occupation groups with the lowest proportions of persons holding multiple jobs were Tradespersons and related workers, and Intermediate production and transport workers (both 3%).
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EMPLOYED PERSONS HOLDING MULTIPLE JOBS BY OCCUPATION (MAIN JOB)



Multiple jobholders were most likely to be employed as Professionals (22% of all multiple jobholders) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17%) in their second job. Occupations with the lowest proportions of multiple jobholders in their second job were Advanced clerical and service workers (4%) and Tradespersons and related workers (5%).

Some 107,000 multiple jobholders (25% of all multiple jobholders) were employed as a Professional in their main job. Of these, 60% were employed as Professionals in their second job as well.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOB	The distribution of earnings of multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs shows higher proportions of females than males in the lowest weekly earnings ranges, in both their main job and second job. In their main job, 73% of females earned less than \$480 a week, compared to 43% of males. In their second job, 62% of females earned less than \$160 a week, compared to 50% of males. These earnings results are affected by the relative hours worked in each job by both males and females (see next section).
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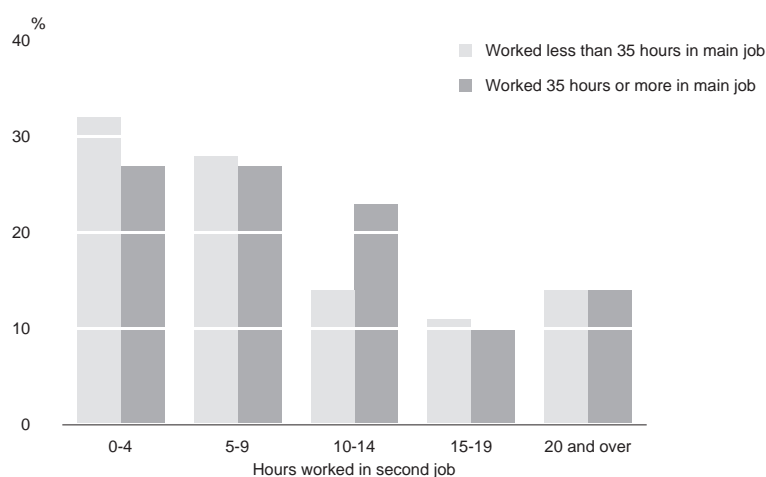
HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOB

Just over half (54%) of those working full-time in their main job worked up to 10 hours a week in their second job. Another 23% worked between 10 and 14 hours and 24% worked 15 hours or more in their second job.

Some 69% of those working less than 20 hours a week in their main job, worked up to 10 hours in their second job, 12% worked between 10 and 14 hours, and a further 19% worked 15 hours or more in their second job. For persons working 20 to 34 hours in their main job, the proportions were: 50%, 17% and 33%.

Male multiple jobholders were more likely to work longer hours than females in both their main and second job. In their main job, 59% of males worked 35 hours or more a week, compared to 28% of females, while in their second job 52% of males worked ten or more hours a week compared to 34% of females.

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS



Some 58% of multiple jobholders worked up to 10 hours a week in their second job. Those working in the Cultural and recreational services (72%) and Education industries (70%) recorded the highest proportions. Industries where multiple jobholders tended to work the most hours in their second job were Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Manufacturing where 61% and 54% of multiple jobholders worked 10 hours or more in their second job.

AGE

Employed persons aged 55 and over were least likely to hold multiple jobs. Some 4% of employed persons in this age group held more than one job. In all other age groups, the proportion of employed persons holding multiple jobs varied between 5% and 6%.

For employed males, those in the 20–24 years age group were most likely to hold multiple jobs. Some 5% of males in this age group held more than one job. For employed females the highest proportion was in the 15–19 years age group (8%).

RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD

The proportion of employed persons holding a multiple job was similar for persons who were a member of a family and for those who were not; all sub-categories ranging between 4% and 6%. Dependent students were the group most likely to hold multiple jobs: some 9% of female and 5% of male dependent students held more than one job.

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TABLE 1. NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WERE MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS

	<i>August 1987</i>	<i>July 1991</i>	<i>August 1994</i>	<i>August 1997</i>
MALES				
			— '000 —	
Employee in both jobs	77.4	88.0	112.1	120.0
Employee in main job, other in second job	50.0	56.1	65.3	60.7
Employee in second job, other in main job	18.8	19.0	24.0	28.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>163.2</i>	<i>201.3</i>	<i>209.2</i>
			— % —	
Proportion of employed persons	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4
FEMALES				
			— '000 —	
Employee in both jobs	81.9	115.1	144.9	156.4
Employee in main job, other in second job	21.7	32.3	38.7	42.3
Employee in second job, other in main job	13.0	21.0	19.2	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>202.8</i>	<i>226.4</i>
			— % —	
Proportion of employed persons	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.3
PERSONS				
			— '000 —	
Employee in both jobs	159.3	203.2	257.0	276.4
Employee in main job, other in second job	71.6	88.4	104.0	102.9
Employee in second job, other in main job	31.8	40.0	43.2	56.2
Total	262.7	331.6	404.1	435.6
			— % —	
Proportion of employed persons	3.7	4.3	5.1	5.2

TABLE 2. NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO ARE MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	<i>Multiple jobholders ('000)</i>			<i>Proportion of employed persons (%)</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
<i>Age group (years) —</i>				
15-19	11.8	21.0	32.7	5.9
20-24	25.4	27.7	53.2	5.6
25-34	56.3	56.6	112.9	5.3
35-44	52.8	58.2	111.0	5.1
45-54	43.9	52.9	96.8	5.6
55 and over	18.9	10.0	28.9	3.6
<i>Relationship in household —</i>				
Member of a family	159.5	188.2	347.7	5.1
Husband or wife	130.0	134.3	264.3	5.1
With dependants	74.1	82.1	156.2	5.2
Without dependants	55.8	52.3	108.1	5.1
Lone parent	* 1.2	14.6	15.8	4.9
With dependants	* 1.2	10.6	11.8	4.7
Without dependants	* 0.0	* 4.0	* 4.0	* 5.5
Dependent student	7.6	16.0	23.6	7.2
Non dependent child	18.1	20.6	38.7	4.3
Other family person	* 2.6	* 2.7	5.3	3.7
Non family member	42.5	29.3	71.8	5.9
Lone person	23.7	13.0	36.7	5.8
Not living alone	18.8	16.3	35.1	5.9
Not determined	7.3	8.9	16.1	6.0
<i>Birthplace and period of arrival —</i>				
Born in Australia	172.5	177.1	349.6	5.5
Born outside Australia	36.7	49.3	85.9	4.3
Born in main English speaking countries	20.2	30.1	50.3	5.8
Born in other countries	16.5	19.2	35.6	3.1
Arrived before 1981	23.3	29.9	53.3	4.5
Arrived 1981-1990	10.3	11.4	21.8	3.9
Arrived 1991 to survey date	* 3.0	7.9	10.9	4.2
<i>Marital status —</i>				
Married	131.5	139.5	271.0	5.1
Not married	77.7	86.9	164.6	5.4
Total	209.2	226.4	435.6	5.2

TABLE 3. INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB BY MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING STATUS

	Multiple jobholding status ('000)			Total ('000)			Proportion of employed persons (%)
	Employee in both jobs	Employee in main job, other in second job	Employee in second job, other in main job	Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Industry of main job —</i>							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.7	5.6	15.6	18.6	9.3	27.9	6.8
Manufacturing	22.5	13.4	5.2	27.1	14.1	41.2	3.6
Construction	8.4	* 4.6	* 5.0	11.7	6.3	18.0	3.2
Retail trade	44.7	6.6	6.5	22.0	35.8	57.8	4.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	22.7	* 3.3	* 0.0	10.5	15.5	26.0	6.7
Property and business services	28.3	11.4	7.2	26.3	20.6	46.9	5.2
Education	37.6	15.8	* 1.5	20.3	34.6	54.9	9.2
Health and community services	41.5	11.1	* 2.6	13.9	41.3	55.2	7.2
Cultural and recreational services	11.0	* 3.2	* 2.8	8.1	8.9	17.0	8.7
Personal and other services	12.5	7.0	* 4.0	14.7	8.8	23.5	7.2
All other industries	40.5	20.9	5.8	36.0	31.2	67.2	3.7
<i>Occupation of main job —</i>							
Managers and administrators	9.6	7.6	14.1	22.2	9.0	31.3	4.9
Professionals	63.9	31.1	12.1	48.3	58.8	107.1	7.2
Associate professionals	22.9	11.2	5.6	25.4	14.3	39.7	4.4
Tradespersons and related workers	19.0	11.4	7.8	31.6	6.6	38.2	3.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	14.9	* 4.1	* 2.8	* 1.7	20.0	21.8	5.8
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	60.4	14.0	5.3	17.4	62.3	79.7	5.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	13.9	7.9	* 2.8	21.8	* 2.9	24.7	3.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	41.8	6.7	* 2.7	16.3	34.9	51.2	6.1
Labourers and related workers	30.0	9.0	* 3.0	24.5	17.5	42.0	5.0
Total	276.4	102.9	56.2	209.2	226.4	435.6	5.2

TABLE 4. INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB BY MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING STATUS
(‘000)

	<i>Multiple jobholding status</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Employee in both jobs</i>	<i>Employee in main job, other in second job</i>	<i>Employee in second job, other in main job</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Industry of second job —</i>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.4	30.2	* 4.5	30.0	13.0	43.1
Manufacturing	13.7	8.5	* 4.6	15.1	11.7	26.9
Construction	7.7	* 4.8	* 2.2	7.6	7.1	14.8
Retail trade	46.8	8.9	5.5	25.5	35.7	61.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	38.0	* 2.0	5.8	21.6	24.2	45.9
Property and business services	30.0	14.9	* 3.7	28.6	20.0	48.7
Education	30.9	7.8	10.2	17.9	31.0	48.9
Health and community services	37.4	* 3.7	6.7	10.1	37.7	47.8
Cultural and recreational services	24.6	7.5	* 3.0	20.7	14.3	35.0
Personal and other services	15.2	7.6	* 3.4	12.2	14.0	26.2
All other industries	23.8	6.8	6.6	19.6	17.5	37.1
<i>Occupation of second job —</i>						
Managers and administrators	5.8	26.4	* 2.4	24.1	10.4	34.5
Professionals	58.3	24.5	14.9	43.7	54.0	97.7
Associate professionals	17.8	7.8	* 3.6	19.1	10.1	29.2
Tradespersons and related workers	11.2	9.1	* 3.2	18.4	* 5.2	23.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	10.7	5.2	* 1.6	* 0.9	16.6	17.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	58.7	8.2	9.1	20.8	55.2	76.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	16.5	* 3.7	* 3.9	18.2	5.8	24.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	53.0	5.4	5.8	24.1	40.1	64.2
Labourers and related workers	33.8	9.5	8.6	31.2	20.7	51.9
Could not be determined(a)	10.5	* 3.2	* 3.2	8.5	8.4	16.9
Total	276.4	102.9	56.2	209.2	226.4	435.6

(a) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 5. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: WHETHER MAIN AND SECOND JOB ARE IN THE SAME INDUSTRY
(‘000)

	Whether changed industry from main job						Total
	Same as main job			Different to main job			
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Industry of second job —							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	* 1.8	11.2	20.6	11.3	31.9	43.1
Manufacturing	5.5	* 2.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	19.3	26.9
Construction	* 1.8	* 0.6	* 2.4	5.9	6.5	12.4	14.8
Retail trade	5.7	11.4	17.2	19.7	24.3	44.0	61.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 3.4	5.3	8.7	18.2	18.9	37.2	45.9
Property and business services	9.4	* 3.8	13.2	19.2	16.2	35.5	48.7
Education	7.1	9.9	17.0	10.8	21.1	31.9	48.9
Health and community services	6.8	18.3	25.2	* 3.3	19.4	22.7	47.8
Cultural and recreational services	* 3.1	* 2.9	6.0	17.6	11.4	29.0	35.0
Personal and other services	* 0.7	* 1.5	* 2.2	11.5	12.5	24.0	26.2
All other industries	* 1.6	* 2.4	* 4.0	18.0	15.2	33.2	37.1
Total	54.6	60.0	114.7	154.6	166.4	320.9	435.6

**TABLE 6. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB BY HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB
AND OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB
(’000)**

	Hours worked in second job					
	0-4 hours	5-9 hours	10-14 hours	15-19 hours	20 hours and over	Total
Hours worked in main job —						
0-9	33.4	17.7	* 2.8	* 3.6	* 3.3	60.8
10-19	22.0	20.2	13.1	8.4	10.1	73.8
20-29	20.1	22.1	14.2	12.7	15.9	85.0
30-34	6.2	13.9	6.9	* 4.6	7.2	38.8
35-39	15.4	16.0	9.4	5.4	6.2	52.4
40-44	12.5	15.8	15.2	6.1	11.2	60.9
45-49	8.7	5.7	6.8	* 2.3	* 3.5	27.0
50 and over	10.7	10.0	8.5	* 3.1	* 4.6	36.9
Industry of second job —						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.1	9.9	8.2	* 4.2	13.8	43.1
Manufacturing	7.2	5.2	* 4.5	5.9	* 4.0	26.9
Construction	* 4.6	* 4.2	* 1.5	* 2.0	* 2.5	14.8
Retail trade	18.5	16.5	11.4	9.8	* 5.0	61.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	11.6	15.2	12.0	* 2.7	* 4.4	45.9
Property and business services	13.7	14.4	9.5	* 4.1	7.1	48.7
Education	20.5	13.7	6.8	* 4.1	* 3.8	48.9
Health and community services	13.3	13.7	8.8	6.3	5.7	47.8
Cultural and recreational services	13.8	11.3	* 3.9	* 2.0	* 4.1	35.0
Personal and other services	8.3	7.8	* 5.0	* 1.9	* 3.2	26.2
All other industries	10.4	9.8	5.4	* 3.2	8.5	37.1
Occupation of second job —						
Managers and administrators	* 4.7	7.0	6.4	* 4.4	12.0	34.5
Professionals	30.8	27.4	15.4	9.4	14.7	97.7
Associate professionals	8.0	6.8	7.3	* 2.4	* 4.8	29.2
Tradespersons and related workers	5.9	5.3	* 4.2	* 3.7	* 4.5	23.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.5	6.4	* 1.5	* 1.4	* 1.6	17.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	21.8	26.0	15.0	6.4	6.7	76.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	* 4.5	* 4.8	* 4.9	* 5.1	* 4.7	24.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	19.1	20.7	11.1	7.4	5.8	64.2
Labourers and related workers	14.0	15.5	10.8	5.7	5.9	51.9
Could not be determined(a)	13.5	* 1.6	* 0.3	* 0.3	* 1.2	16.9
Total	129.0	121.5	76.9	46.1	62.0	435.6

(a) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 7. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK: HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD

	<i>Husband or wife</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Other family member(a)</i>	<i>Non-family member(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>		
	<i>With children under 15 present</i>	<i>Without children under 15 present</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	— '000 —					— '000 —		
<i>Hours worked in main job</i>								
0-9	8.3	* 4.3	12.5	17.7	* 3.4	8.5	25.1	33.7
10-19	15.3	11.5	26.8	11.5	9.2	12.1	35.4	47.5
20-29	17.1	13.0	30.1	8.5	8.4	13.1	33.9	46.9
30-34	5.6	* 5.1	10.7	5.9	5.2	10.2	11.6	21.8
35-39	5.3	8.1	13.4	6.9	11.4	16.8	14.9	31.7
40-44	8.6	10.1	18.6	7.4	8.2	24.7	9.6	34.3
45-49	* 2.1	6.9	8.9	* 1.7	* 3.5	9.8	* 4.4	14.2
50 and over	* 3.7	7.4	11.0	* 0.5	* 5.1	13.5	* 3.2	16.7
<i>Hours worked in second job</i>								
0-4	16.8	11.6	28.4	20.0	9.0	20.9	36.4	57.3
5-9	23.8	18.3	42.1	23.1	21.8	32.7	54.3	86.9
10-14	12.8	16.2	29.1	7.2	13.0	26.4	22.8	49.2
15-19	5.5	7.4	12.9	6.2	6.5	13.0	12.6	25.6
20 and over	6.9	12.7	19.6	* 3.7	* 4.4	15.7	12.0	27.7
Total	65.8	66.2	132.0	60.1	54.6	108.6	138.1	246.7
<i>Hours worked in all jobs</i>								
0-9	* 3.5	* 1.9	5.3	7.0	* 0.9	* 3.9	9.3	13.2
10-19	8.6	* 3.4	12.0	15.2	* 4.6	7.4	24.5	31.9
20-29	13.0	6.3	19.3	7.6	8.0	6.2	28.7	34.9
30-34	7.2	6.0	13.2	* 2.9	* 3.2	* 4.2	15.1	19.3
35-39	5.7	8.4	14.1	* 4.7	* 4.2	9.9	13.2	23.0
40-44	8.1	8.4	16.5	10.0	8.6	14.8	20.4	35.2
45-49	7.7	5.8	13.5	* 2.4	6.9	14.4	8.4	22.8
50 and over	12.1	26.0	38.1	10.3	18.1	47.9	18.6	66.5
Total	65.8	66.2	132.0	60.1	54.6	108.6	138.1	246.7
	— \$ —					— \$ —		
Mean weekly earnings in main job	441	537	489	276	460	553	337	431
Mean weekly earnings in second job	162	208	185	105	177	192	142	164
Mean weekly earnings in all jobs	603	744	674	381	636	745	479	594

(a) Includes persons who were a lone parent, dependent student, non- dependent child or other family person. (b) Includes persons for whom relationship in household could not be determined.

**TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB
IN THE REFERENCE WEEK: WEEKLY EARNINGS**

	Weekly earnings in second job (\$)				Median weekly earnings in second job	Mean weekly earnings in second job
	Under 80	80 and under 160	160 and over	Total(a)		
MALES						
			— '000 —		— \$ —	
Weekly earnings in main job (\$) —						
Under 160	6.3	* 3.2	* 4.0	13.6	81	157
160 and under 320	* 3.1	* 4.1	6.5	13.7	147	193
320 and under 480	* 4.9	6.4	7.1	18.4	140	161
480 and under 640	* 3.8	9.4	9.3	22.5	124	166
640 and under 800	* 2.2	* 3.0	5.2	10.4	152	222
800 and under 960	* 0.4	* 1.5	* 3.7	5.6	244	222
960 and over	* 2.6	* 2.8	6.4	11.8	171	286
Total(a)	23.4	30.5	42.1	108.6	123	192
			— \$ —			
Median weekly earnings in main job	404	500	550	437	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in main job	445	531	630	553	..	..
FEMALES						
			— '000 —		— \$ —	
Weekly earnings in main job (\$) —						
Under 160	20.0	5.5	* 4.3	29.8	53	85
160 and under 320	12.8	15.1	11.6	39.5	103	141
320 and under 480	6.8	8.5	10.2	25.5	133	156
480 and under 640	5.3	6.5	5.4	17.1	134	153
640 and under 800	* 1.6	* 0.7	* 3.8	6.1	259	251
800 and under 960	* 0.2	* 1.6	* 3.2	* 5.0	190	*202
960 and over	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 1.4	* 1.4	320	*297
Total(a)	46.6	37.8	40.0	138.1	95	142
			— \$ —			
Median weekly earnings in main job	200	304	363	263	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in main job	248	341	436	337	..	..
PERSONS						
			— '000 —		— \$ —	
Weekly earnings in main job (\$) —						
Under 160	26.3	8.7	8.3	43.3	57	107
160 and under 320	15.9	19.2	18.1	53.2	108	154
320 and under 480	11.6	14.9	17.3	43.9	137	158
480 and under 640	9.1	15.9	14.7	39.7	134	160
640 and under 800	* 3.8	* 3.7	9.0	16.5	183	233
800 and under 960	* 0.7	* 3.1	6.9	10.6	201	212
960 and over	* 2.6	* 2.8	7.8	13.2	179	288
Total(a)	69.9	68.3	82.1	246.7	103	164
			— \$ —			
Median weekly earnings in main job	254	394	452	323	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in main job	314	426	535	431	..	..

(a) See paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 9. POPULATIONS BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE
(**'000**)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
MALES									
<i>Population 1:</i> All multiple jobholders	65.5	54.0	37.0	21.8	19.0	5.2	* 2.1	4.6	209.2
<i>Population 2:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs	37.8	33.9	21.0	11.2	9.5	2.4	* 1.3	2.8	120.0
<i>Population 3:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	35.1	30.9	18.5	9.9	8.7	2.1	* 1.3	2.2	108.6
<i>Population 4:</i> Multiple jobholders who were not employees in their main job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	11.1	* 4.9	* 2.4	* 2.9	* 2.3	* 0.9	* 0.2	* 0.1	24.9
<i>Population 5:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	46.2	35.8	21.0	12.8	11.0	3.0	* 1.5	2.3	133.5
<i>Population 6:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week	51.0	47.4	32.4	18.3	15.5	4.2	* 1.5	4.5	174.8
FEMALES									
<i>Population 1:</i> All multiple jobholders	66.5	51.0	44.4	20.0	30.1	5.6	2.6	6.2	226.4
<i>Population 2:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs	47.2	33.7	30.5	13.3	20.7	3.8	* 2.4	4.8	156.4
<i>Population 3:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	43.0	30.2	27.1	10.1	18.5	3.3	* 2.0	4.0	138.1
<i>Population 4:</i> Multiple jobholders who were not employees in their main job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	8.4	* 4.8	5.5	* 1.1	3.4	* 0.8	* 0.0	* 0.3	24.3
<i>Population 5:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	51.4	35.0	32.6	11.2	21.9	4.1	* 2.0	4.2	162.4
<i>Population 6:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week	55.4	44.3	37.9	17.6	25.3	4.8	* 2.5	5.6	193.4

TABLE 9. POPULATIONS BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE
(**'000**)—*continued*

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
PERSONS									
<i>Population 1:</i> All multiple jobholders	132.1	105.0	81.3	41.8	49.1	10.8	4.7	10.8	435.6
<i>Population 2:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs	85.0	67.6	51.5	24.6	30.3	6.2	3.7	7.7	276.4
<i>Population 3:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	78.1	61.1	45.6	19.9	27.2	5.4	3.2	6.2	246.7
<i>Population 4:</i> Multiple jobholders who were not employees in their main job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	19.6	9.7	8.0	4.0	5.7	1.7	* 0.2	* 0.3	49.2
<i>Population 5:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week	97.6	70.8	53.6	23.9	32.9	7.1	3.4	6.5	295.9
<i>Population 6:</i> Multiple jobholders who were employees in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week	106.4	91.7	70.3	35.9	40.8	9.0	4.0	10.1	368.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This survey was conducted as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the LFS who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

2 For further information about the LFS, see *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0). This publication contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing, which are relevant to both the LFS and supplementary surveys.

SCOPE

3 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for the handicapped), and inmates of prisons are further excluded from all supplementary surveys.

4 Also out of scope were some 76,000 persons living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons has only a minor impact on aggregate estimates for individual States and Territories.

5 This survey was restricted to persons who stated that they had more than one job in the reference week and were an employee in at least one of their jobs. The survey excluded persons who worked solely for payment in kind and contributing family workers.

COVERAGE

6 The estimates in this publication relate to persons covered by the survey in August 1997. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

7 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For further information on sampling error, refer to the Technical Notes.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures.

SEASONAL FACTORS	8 The estimates refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.
CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATIONS	9 From August 1996, occupation data are classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, 1997</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0). A concordance between the new and the old versions of ASCO is not yet available.
NOTES ON ESTIMATES	<p>10 In August 1997, there were a number of multiple jobholders for whom occupation in second job could not be determined. These respondents, representing an estimated 11,000 persons, have been classified to a 'could not be determined' category in this publication.</p> <p>11 In August 1997, multiple jobholders refusing to answer questions about their weekly earnings represented 28,000 persons in the population. These persons have been included in the 'total' category in this publication.</p> <p>12 Care should be taken when using estimates of mean weekly earnings. Employees refusing to answer questions about their earnings are excluded from estimates of mean weekly earnings. The exclusion of these persons has resulted in an understatement of mean weekly earnings estimates.</p>
COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES	<p>13 Revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS after each five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from supplementary surveys conducted after February 1994 are therefore based on revised population benchmarks.</p> <p>14 Supplementary surveys are not always conducted on the full LFS sample. Apart from the scope exclusions listed on the previous page, since August 1994 the sample available for supplementary surveys has been restricted to seven-eighths of the LFS sample. This reduction in sample size means that the standard errors for previous surveys differ from those applicable to this survey, which was conducted on a seven-eighths sample.</p>
COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STATISTICS	15 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.
PREVIOUS SURVEYS	16 Similar surveys were conducted, first in November 1965, every two years from August 1973 until August 1987, then in July 1991 and August 1994. Results have been published in <i>Multiple Jobholding, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 6216.0) and in the standard data service <i>Multiple Jobholding, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 6216.0.40.001).

NEXT SURVEY

17 The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in July 1998.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

18 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strictest confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

19 Other publications which may be of interest include:

- *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0);
- *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (Cat. no. 6206.0);
- *Labour Mobility, Australia* (Cat. no. 6209.0); and
- *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (Cat. no. 6310.0).

20 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office or from the ABS information service on the World Wide Web, <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

APPENDIX: POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

POPULATIONS

POPULATION 1:	All multiple jobholders
POPULATION 2:	Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs
POPULATION 3:	Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
POPULATION 4:	Multiple jobholders who were not employees in main jobs and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
POPULATION 5:	Multiple jobholders who were employees in their second job and who actually worked in their second job in the reference week
POPULATION 6:	Multiple jobholders who were employees in their main job and who actually worked in their main job in the reference week

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
1 STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	6A RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD (1)	ALL
New South Wales		Member of a family	
Victoria		Husband or wife	
Queensland		With dependents	
South Australia		Without dependents	
Western Australia		Lone parent	
Tasmania		With dependents	
Northern Territory		Without dependents	
Australian Capital Territory		Dependent student	
		Non-dependent child	
		Other family person	
		Non-family member	
2 AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	Lone person	
Metropolitan		Not living alone	
Non-metropolitan		Not determined	
3 REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ALL	6B RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD (2)	ALL
Standard labour force dissemination regions		Member of a family	
4 SEX	ALL	Husband or wife	
Males		With children under 15	
Females		Without children under 15	
5 MARITAL STATUS	ALL	Lone parent	
Married		With children under 15	
Not-married		With dependent students but without children under 15	
		Without dependents	
		Dependent student	
		Non-dependent child	
		Other family person	
		Non-family member	
		Lone person	
		Not living alone	
		Not determined	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
7A BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL	ALL	11 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB	ALL
Born in Australia		Full-time	
Born outside Australia		Part-time	
Arrived before 1971			
Arrived 1971–80			
Arrived 1981–90			
Arrived 1991 to survey date			
7B BIRTHPLACE (1)	ALL	12 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKER	ALL
Born in main English-speaking countries		Full-time	
Born in other countries		Part-time	
7C BIRTHPLACE (2)	ALL	13 HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB	ALL
Born in Australia		0 or less than 1 hour	
Born outside Australia		1–14	
Oceania and Antarctica		15–19	
New Zealand		20–24	
Europe and the former USSR		25–29	
Germany		30–34	
Greece		35	
Italy		36–39	
Netherlands		40	
United Kingdom and Ireland		41–44	
Former Yugoslav Republics		45–48	
The Middle East and North Africa		49 and over	
Lebanon			
Africa (excluding North Africa)		14 HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB	ALL
Southeast Asia		0 or less than 1 hour	
Malaysia		1–4	
Philippines		5–9	
Viet Nam		10–14	
Northeast Asia		15–19	
China(a)		20 and over	
Southern Asia(including India)			
The Americas		15 HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS	ALL
Other		0 or less than 1 hour	
India		1–14	
Other		15–19	
		20–24	
		25–29	
		30–34	
		35	
		36–39	
		40	
		41–44	
		45–48	
		49 and over	
(a) Includes Hong Kong SAR.		16 SECTOR OF MAIN JOB	2,3,6
8 AGE GROUP (YEARS)	ALL	Public	
15–19		Private	
20–24		Could not be determined	
25–34			
45–44			
55–59			
60–64			
65 and over			
9 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT IN MAIN JOB	1,4,5		
Employer			
Own account worker			
Employee			
10 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT IN SECOND JOB	1,6		
Employer			
Own account worker			
Employee			

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
17 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB(\$)	2,3,6
Under 40	
40 and under 80	
80 and under 120	
120 and under 160	
160 and under 200	
200 and under 240	
240 and under 280	
280 and under 320	
320 and under 360	
360 and under 400	
400 and under 440	
440 and under 480	
480 and under 520	
520 and under 560	
560 and under 600	
600 and under 640	
640 and under 680	
680 and under 720	
720 and under 760	
760 and under 800	
800 and under 840	
840 and under 880	
880 and under 920	
920 and under 960	
960 and under 1000	
1000 and under 1040	
1040 and under 1080	
1080 and over	
Could not be determined	
18 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB(\$)	3,4,5
Under 40	
40 and under 80	
80 and under 120	
120 and under 160	
160 and under 200	
200 and under 240	
240 and under 280	
280 and under 320	
320 and under 360	
360 and under 400	
400 and under 440	
440 and under 480	
480 and under 520	
520 and under 560	
560 and under 600	
600 and under 640	
640 and under 680	
680 and under 720	
720 and under 760	
760 and under 800	
800 and under 840	
840 and under 880	
880 and under 920	
920 and under 960	
960 and under 1000	
1000 and under 1040	
1040 and under 1080	
1080 and over	
Could not be determined	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
19 WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL JOBS(\$)	2,3
Under 40	
40 and under 80	
80 and under 120	
120 and under 160	
160 and under 200	
200 and under 240	
240 and under 280	
280 and under 320	
320 and under 360	
360 and under 400	
400 and under 440	
440 and under 480	
480 and under 520	
520 and under 560	
560 and under 600	
600 and under 640	
640 and under 680	
680 and under 720	
720 and under 760	
760 and under 800	
800 and under 840	
840 and under 880	
880 and under 920	
920 and under 960	
960 and under 1000	
1000 and under 1040	
1040 and under 1080	
1080 and over	
Could not be determined	
20 OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB	ALL
Managers and administrators	
Professionals	
Associate professionals	
Tradespersons and related workers	
Advanced clerical and service workers	
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
Intermediate production and transport workers	
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
Labourers and related workers	
21 INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB	ALL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	
Mining	
Manufacturing	
Electricity, gas and water supply	
Construction	
Wholesale trade	
Retail trade	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	
Transport and storage	
Communication services	
Finance and insurance	
Property and business services	
Government administration and defence	
Education	
Health and community services	
Cultural and recreational services	
Personal and other services	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
22 OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB	ALL
Managers and administrators	
Professionals	
Associate professionals	
Tradespersons and related workers	
Advanced clerical and service workers	
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	
Intermediate production and transport workers	
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	
Labourers and related workers	
Could not be determined	
23 INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB	ALL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	
Mining	
Manufacturing	
Electricity, gas and water supply	
Construction	
Wholesale trade	
Retail trade	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	
Transport and storage	
Communication services	
Finance and insurance	
Property and business services	
Government administration and defence	
Education	
Health and community services	
Cultural and recreational services	
Personal and other services	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
24 MULTIPLE JOBHOLDER STATUS	1,5,6
Employee in both jobs	
Employee in main job, own account worker/employer in second job	
Own account worker/employer in main job, employee in second job	
25 WHETHER WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK	1,2,6
Worked	
Did not work	
26 PERMANENT OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE IN MAIN JOB	2,3,6
Permanent	
Casual	
27 SIZE OF LOCATION, MAIN JOB	2,3,6
Less than 10 employees	
10 – 19	
20 – 99	
100 or more	
Don't know	
28 WHETHER CHANGED INDUSTRY FROM MAIN JOB	ALL
Same as main job	
Different to main job	

TECHNICAL NOTES

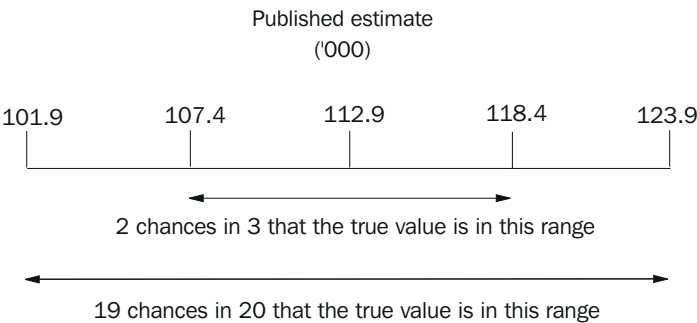
INTRODUCTION

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

2 SEs for general application are given in table T1. They are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics and will not give a precise measure of the SE of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

3 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 2 shows the estimated number of multiple jobholders aged 25–34 years in Australia was 112,900. Since this estimate is between 100,000 and 150,000, table T1 shows the SE for Australia will be between 5,250 and 6,250 and can be approximated by interpolation as 5,500 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range 107,400 to 118,400 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 101,900 to 123,900. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



4 As can be seen from the table T1, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the RSE. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high SEs (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In these tables, only estimates with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution.

AVERAGE AND MEDIANS

5 The RSEs of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings are obtained by first finding the RSE of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see table T2) and then multiplying the number so obtained by the following relevant factors:

Average weekly earnings: 0.9

Median weekly earnings: 1.0

6 Consider table 8, which shows mean weekly earnings in main job were \$337 for female multiple jobholders, who were employees in both jobs and worked in their second job in the reference week with an estimate of 138,100 female multiple jobholders, who were employees in both jobs and worked in their second job in the reference week. The SE can be approximated by interpolation as 6,000 which is 4.3% as a RSE. The factor of 0.9 (see paragraph 5) is applied to the RSE of 4.3% to obtain 3.9%. Therefore, the SE for mean weekly earnings of female multiple jobholders is 3.9% of \$337 i.e. about \$13. So there are two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings is between \$324 and \$350, and about 19 chances in 20 that it is between \$311 and \$363.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

7 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below:

$$\text{RSE (x/y)} = \sqrt{[\text{RSE (x)}]^2 - [\text{RSE (y)}]^2}$$

8 Considering the example from paragraph 3, the 112,900 multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years, represent 25.9% of all multiple jobholders. The SE of 435,600 is approximately 9,650 so the RSE is 2.2%. The RSE for 112,900 is 4.9%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is $\sqrt{(4.9)^2 - (1.5)^2}$, giving a SE for the proportion (25.9%) of 1.2 percentage point. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of female multiple jobholders was between 24.7% and 27.1%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 23.5% to 28.3%.

DIFFERENCE

9 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{SE (x-y)} = \sqrt{[\text{SE (x)}]^2 + [\text{SE (y)}]^2}$$

10 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

11 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

T1 STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

<i>Size of estimate (persons)</i>	<i>NSW no.</i>	<i>Vic. no.</i>	<i>Qld no.</i>	<i>SA no.</i>	<i>WA no.</i>	<i>Tas. no.</i>	<i>NT no.</i>	<i>ACT no.</i>	<i>Aust no.</i>	<i>RSE %</i>
100	..	..	..	..	..	100	150	90	..	..
200	..	..	240	210	220	140	200	130	220	110.0
300	360	330	290	260	270	170	240	160	270	90.3
500	480	430	380	330	340	230	300	200	370	74.0
700	570	510	450	390	400	270	350	240	440	62.9
1 000	680	610	540	470	480	320	410	280	540	54.0
1 500	830	750	660	570	580	380	490	330	670	44.7
2 000	950	870	760	650	660	430	560	370	790	39.5
2 500	1 060	970	840	720	730	470	620	410	890	35.6
3 000	1 160	1 060	920	780	790	510	670	440	980	32.7
3 500	1 250	1 140	990	840	850	550	720	470	1 060	30.3
4 000	1 330	1 210	1 050	890	900	580	770	500	1 130	28.3
5 000	1 450	1 350	1 150	1 000	1 000	650	850	550	1 250	25.0
7 000	1 700	1 600	1 350	1 150	1 150	700	1 000	650	1 550	21.4
10 000	2 050	2 850	1 600	1 350	1 350	800	1 150	750	1 800	18.0
15 000	2 450	2 250	1 900	1 600	1 600	950	1 400	850	2 200	14.7
20 000	2 750	2 550	2 150	1 800	1 800	1 050	1 600	950	2 500	12.5
30 000	3 300	3 000	2 600	2 100	2 150	1 200	1 950	1 100	3 050	10.2
40 000	3 700	3 400	2 900	2 350	2 400	1 300	2 250	1 250	3 500	8.8
50 000	4 050	3 750	3 200	2 600	2 650	1 400	2 500	1 350	3 850	7.7
100 000	5 400	4 950	4 250	3 400	3 500	1 650	3 450	1 750	5 250	5.3
150 000	6 350	5 850	4 950	3 950	4 050	1 850	4 150	2 000	6 250	4.2
200 000	7 100	6 500	5 550	4 350	4 550	1 950	4 750	2 200	7 050	3.5
300 000	8 300	7 600	6 450	5 050	5 250	2 150	..	2 550	8 350	2.8
500 000	10 050	9 150	7 800	6 050	6 350	2 400	..	..	10 250	2.1
1 000 000	12 850	11 700	10 050	7 650	8 100	..	..	..	13 400	1.3
2 000 000	16 350	14 800	12 750	9 550	10 250	..	..	..	17 350	0.9
5 000 000	22 050	19 800	17 200	..	..	..	..	..	23 950	0.5
10 000 000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 150	0.3

T2 LEVELS AT WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25%

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Median weekly earnings	6 800	5 800	4 400	3 200	3 300	1 500	2 500	1 200	5 200
Mean weekly earnings	5 700	4 800	3 600	2 700	2 800	1 300	2 000	1 000	4 300

GLOSSARY

Full-time employees in main job	All employees for whom 'full-time' was the response to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time?'
Hours worked in main job	Actual hours worked during the reference week (i.e. the week before the interview), not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours worked would have been recorded as nil.
Industry	Classified using the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0). In this publication, industry relates to the main job and is shown as the ANZSIC Division level.
Main English-speaking countries	Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Main job	The job in which most hours were usually worked.
Mean weekly earnings	The amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group.
Median weekly earnings	The amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount.
Multiple jobholders	Employed persons who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason;■ were an employee in at least one of their jobs; and■ were not a contributing family worker or an employee who worked solely for payment in kind.
Occupation	Classified using the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, 1997</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0).
Part-time employees in main job	Employees who answered 'part time' to the question 'Is your main job full-time or part-time?'

Relationship in household Two or more related persons (comprises relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

Further details on the determination of family relationships are given in *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Second job A job other than the main job.

Weekly earnings Amount of 'total pay' (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made) from wage and salary jobs last received prior to the interview. For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or prepayment of leave, etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is a historical list of supplementary and special labour force surveys. The data are available in publication form, by subscription or on request. It may be possible to order unpublished data on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS.

TITLE	CATALOGUE NUMBER
■ Career Experience. Irregular. Latest issue November 1996	6254.0
■ Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications. Irregular. Latest issue 1993	6243.0
■ Child Care. Irregular. Latest issue March 1996	4402.0
■ Employment Benefits. Discontinued. Latest issue August 1994	6334.0.40.001
■ Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons. Annual. Latest issue July 1997	6222.0
■ Labour Force Experience. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1997	6206.0
■ Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment. Final issue February 1994	6235.0
■ Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families. Annual. Latest issue June 1997	6224.0
■ Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants. Irregular. Latest issue November 1996	6250.0
■ Labour Mobility. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1996	6209.0
■ Multiple Jobholding. Irregular. Latest issue August 1997	6216.0
■ Participation in Education. Annual. Latest issue September 1996	6272.0
■ Persons Employed at Home. Irregular. Latest issue September 1995	6275.0
■ Persons Not in the Labour Force. Annual. Latest issue September 1997	6220.0
■ Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force. Discontinued. Latest issue July 1995	6264.0.40.001
■ Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force. Discontinued. Latest issue September 1994	6267.0.40.001
■ Retirement and Retirement Intentions. Irregular. Latest issue November 1994	6238.0.40.001
■ Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1996	6245.0
■ Superannuation. Irregular. Latest issue November 1995	6319.0
■ Trade Union Members. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1996	6325.0
■ Training and Education Experience. Irregular. Latest issue 1993	6278.0
■ Transition from Education to Work. Annual. Latest issue May 1996	6227.0
■ Underemployed Workers. Annual. Latest issue September 1996	6265.0
■ Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution). Annual. Latest issue August 1997	6310.0
■ Working Arrangements. Irregular. Latest issue August 1997	6342.0

FORTHCOMING SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

Topic	Survey month	Release
Retrenchment and Redundancy	July 1997	April 1998
Underemployed Workers	September 1997	March 1998
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1997	May 1998
Labour Force Experience	February 1998	July 1998

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Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics